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No. 16,388. 號八十八百三十六萬一第一 日十三月九月二號宣

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1910. 二月一月一十一年十一月一英港香

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[a472]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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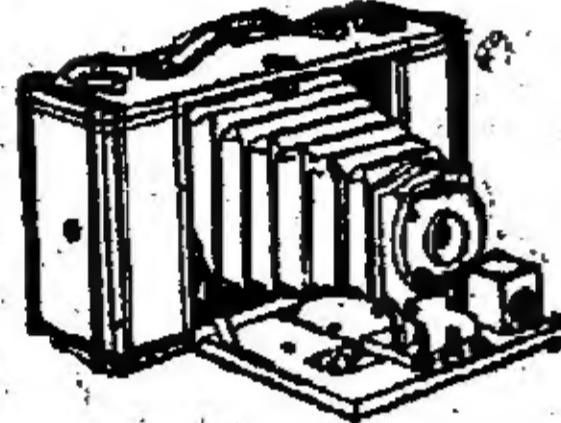


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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 1st, 1910.

EVERYONE who has studied the matter agrees that the metric system of weights and measures is preferable to the imperial standards at present existing in the British Empire. Some years ago the London Chamber of Commerce organised a Decimal Association, and an active campaign was conducted with a view to bringing about a change of standards. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has steadily supported the movement. In 1904 the Committee forwarded to the Colonial Office through the local Government a resolution in favour of the adoption of the system throughout the British Empire, and on two or three subsequent occasions the Chamber has reiterated its support, and has sent from time to time contributions to the Decimal Association to assist the propaganda. A Bill promoted by this Association was introduced into Parliament in 1905. It passed in the House of Lords, where it had the influential support of Lord KELVIN, but when in the following year it came before the House of Commons it was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 150 to 118, after a speech against the Bill by the President of the Board of Trade. Since then there has been a perceptible falling off in the determination of the Chambers of Commerce to carry this reform, though judging from recent references to the subject in the Home papers increased activity is now

being again displayed. We mentioned a day or two ago that we have among us in Hongkong for a day or two in Professor RICHARDS, of Boone College, Wu-chang, a gentleman who has had wide correspondence on this subject with leading metrologists in Europe and the United States, and has devoted a good deal of study to the applicability of the system to the needs of China. Professor RICHARDS during his short stay in the Colony has talked the matter over with several gentlemen, and it will be seen from an advertisement in another column that he is lecturing on the subject this evening at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. He will doubtless have a very sympathetic audience. Hongkong alone can do very little, however; its influence is limited to supporting the movement at home, where the change must first be made if it is to become general. From the local point of view, however, it would be highly interesting and instructive to obtain information as to whether adherence to the existing imperial standard of weights and measures is detrimental to British and American trade in China. Professor RICHARDS holds the opinion that it is. He says that even men trained in America, where both systems are taught in the technical colleges, adhere to the metric system when they return to China as being by far the simplest. Moreover, it more nearly approximates to the systems in China. We notice that Professor COOPER, of St. John's University, who read a paper on the question at a little gathering in Shanghai last week, over which Professor RICHARDS presided, pointed out that the Chinese scales are largely decimal, so that the adoption of the metric system by China does not present the exceptional difficulties to be found in Great Britain and the United States. Professor COOPER held that the octal system and the duodecimal system were alike impossible for China for reasons of practical expediency, and that the metric system was the only one that could lay good claim to recognition by the Chinese Government when the time came for decision in this matter. The Chinese Government has, in fact, adopted the metric system, and the standards were made for China by the International Bureau in Paris about twelve months ago, but as in the case of most other reforms in China it will be many years before there is one standard of weights and measures in vogue throughout the whole of this vast Empire. The time, we believe, will surely come when the change will be effected in Great Britain and her Colonies, but much spadework remains to be done by organisations such as the Decimal Association.

Both the Shanghai and Tientsin race meetings start to-day.

The Hongkong A.D.C. contemplate giving "The Gondoliers" this season.

Mr. von Tanner, Commissioner of Customs, arrived at Foochow to take up his duties in that port.

To-day is the Hindu New Year holiday, Diwali. It lasts three days. The banks in India are closed during the festival.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer, left on Saturday on a holiday to be spent in the neighbourhood of Vancouver. Mr. Thomson returns next February.

Mons. de Bredereode, the Charge d'Affaires of Peking for Portugal, has left quietly for Europe via Shanghai in the German mail. He went down *incognito*, so as to avoid any official receptions.

News from Shanghai yesterday reported Langkawi to have reached Tls 1,150. Ten days ago they were quoted at Tls 940. The rise, we understand, is due to the discovery of new oil wells increasing the output by 450 tons a day.

The Hongkong Philharmonic Society is practising "The Banner of St. George" for public performances on or about December 21st. The Society would welcome additional voices. Mr. E. J. Chapman is conducting and Mr. G. S. Archibald is the hon. secretary.

Returned students from Great Britain gave a banquet in the Students' Hall at Peking in honour of Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hongkong. It is stated that there are about forty Chinese students now in Peking who have received their education in Great Britain.

We direct attention to the announcement of a lecture to be given this evening at the Institution of Engineers and Shipwrights on the subject of the metric system of weights and measures. Mr. Richards, the lecturer, is a gentleman who has given much attention to the subject.

The China Critic of the 20th inst. says:—We learn from Peking that the government and the T'ching Bank have together remitted to Shanghai, for the use of officials there during the financial crisis, a sum of six million taels. If this sum is carefully distributed it should do much to allay any further public panic in Shanghai.

One Chinese and one British (imported) case of enteric fever were reported in the Colony last week. There were no other cases of communicable disease during the week.

Two men for assaulting a Chinese detective were yesterday fined \$25 each at the Magistracy. The detective had arrested a man for unlawful possession of rice and the defendants interfered.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was fined \$30 with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment for being in possession of six and a half mace of prepared opium. He was also fined \$50 or one month for having had ammunition hidden up the chimney of his house.

A wedding of the highest interest to Shanghai and to Consular circles generally in China was solemnized in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, last week. The bride was Miss Dorothy Endicott, one of Shanghai's most popular daughters, and the bridegroom Mr. C. C. L. Williams, U.S. Consul at Chefoo.

The case in which Hazel Lynn, of No. 2, Gage Street, stands charged with the theft of three diamonds valued at \$3,500, the property of Doris Marlowe, was mentioned at the Magistracy yesterday, when the defendant informed his Worship that she had been unable to find the \$3,000 required as bail. She was given till twelve o'clock to find the money. At that hour she appeared in Court and told his Worship that she could find security for \$2,000, and this with her personal bond of \$1,000 was accepted.

Mr. J. P. Braga, after nine years' association with our evening contemporary, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, as manager, severed his connection with the paper yesterday and was the recipient of a handsome silver bowl and an illuminated address from the staff "in token of their high regard and affection." The address was bound in a satin cover adorned with the Portuguese monarchical colours. Mr. Braga is starting in business on his own account in the Colony as a printer.

The musical scholarship of the Bradford Conservatory of Music, Canada, which entitles the holder to twelve months' free tuition at the Royal Conservatoire of Music at Leipzig, was won this year by Miss Eulalie Buchanan, a Shanghai girl. Her grandfather was the late Tsou Lin-sun, who was a British subject, and was at one time Secretary to Marquis Li Hung-chang. Miss Lin-sun married the late Mr. William Buchanan, who was a partner in Blisset & Co. Mrs. Buchanan left Shanghai six years ago to complete her youngest daughter's education, and settled down at Bradford, Ontario. To win the scholarship Miss Eulalie Buchanan had to take the highest marks in piano playing, as well as pass a severe test in harmony, and the rudiments and history of music.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY LUGARD.

Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard will land at Blake Pier from 9 a.m. York at 9.30 this morning. A guard of honour will be drawn up to receive his Excellency.

Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard will reside at Government House.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory yesterday:—

Manila, October 31, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Northern Visayas or South-eastern Luzon moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines, moving W. or W.N.W.

Manila, October 31, 11.30 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayan Islands moving W. or W.N.W.

Manila, Oct. 31, 4.45 p.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon over the Eastern Visayas, moving W.

Manila, Oct. 31, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayan Islands moving W. or W.N.W.

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SUPREME COURT.

Monday, October 31st.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).COMPANY LAW.—ITS RELATION TO
"SHANGHAI COMPANIES."

His Lordship delivered an interesting judgment in the matter of Company Law and its relation to foreign companies. The question arose in connection with a petition for the winding up of the Dallas Horse Repository Company, Limited, of Shanghai. The petition, which was presented by Frederick Dallas and Richard Dallas, both of Shanghai, directors of the company, was supported by Mr. G. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Jackson, of Meers, Johnson, Stokes & Master.

His Lordship, in the course of a lengthy judgment, said—It is clear that as this Company has been registered under the Ordinance, an order can be made, in proper circumstances, to wind it up. Whether the Registrar is right or wrong in admitting a company on to the register, he is the executive officer charged the duty of registration, and if registered, there being no means of suppressing a company otherwise than as provided by the Act, that is, by winding up, the order for winding up may be made if a proper case is made out under the Act. But directly the interim order was made in this case, it became obvious that the usual order staying pending actions could not be included in it: by which I mean, included so as to be effective, for the order can only operate within the jurisdiction; although such a clause was inserted as a matter of form there are no actions pending before this Court, there are actions pending before the Consular Supreme Court in Shanghai—but I cannot stay them, for the parties are in Shanghai, and they can only be stayed by order of the Shanghai Court. That Court will refuse or make such order as to it may seem necessary in the circumstances; but it is beyond the province of this Court to suggest what order will be made. This initial difficulty having suggested itself, it is inevitable that this further question should force itself very prominently forward. Is it possible for a company to avail itself of the Company Law of the Colony when its Courts cannot make an effective order in connection with its winding up? The question which is obviously one of great importance, what companies may register under the Act has never been exhaustively decided. It is quite possible that there may be a practice in Somersett House, but of this the outside world knows nothing; and it would seem from the few reported decisions that the Act works smoothly enough, probably, because it is a business question, and the people don't go to the expense of registering the Act at Home unless they really want to avail themselves of its benefits and know that they must submit themselves to its liabilities. But here the question is a very important one: for reasons which I need not go into, but which we may assume are sufficiently potent, the Companies' Act has not, as I say, been extended to China by Order-in-Council. Thereupon promoters of companies in Shanghai, finding that in the neighbouring Colony of Hongkong there is an Ordinance to all intents and purposes identical with the English Companies' Act, register here; and of course they comply with the requirements of the Ordinance, such as they are. Furthermore, the Government of Hongkong has recognised the practice, and has facilitated it by passing certain Ordinances dealing with local registers. Now let us see what the effect of this is. Those persons by incorporation obtain the benefits of the Ordinance—the great benefit of limited liability—but the Court cannot enforce the penalties or other legal remedies provided by the Ordinance. I have already indicated that the usual order staying actions cannot be made effectively; there are numerous other things which the Ordinance sanctions in the case of companies over which it has proper control: even in so simple a matter as the appointment of a liquidator, some one must be appointed who is in Shanghai and over whom therefore this Court has no control. It is worth while considering this matter with a little care. A penalty is imposed by s. 90 on the directors if the first General Meeting is not held after a certain time; another penalty is imposed by s. 102 if the register of mortgages is not open to inspection at all reasonable times; and there are many others. By s. 114 penalties may be recovered before the magistrates in Hongkong. But the promoters are not in the Colony, and therefore they cannot be prosecuted here; and neither the Ordinance nor the English Act is in force in Shanghai: therefore the penalties cannot be recovered there. Again, take the question of Orders of Court: it is quite sufficient to take as an example the one contemplated by s. 102, for immediate inspection of the register of mortgages. The Court cannot make it, and this is the vice inherent to the whole question. The Court cannot make orders of persons who are beyond its jurisdiction. If the Ordinance had authorised the registration of Shanghai Companies and had extended the jurisdiction of the Court to them, or if a special jurisdiction had been given to the Shanghai Court, that would have been another matter; but neither of these things has been done. Shanghai Companies are enabled to go through the formality of registration owing to the somewhat indefinite way in which the Ordinance (like the English Act) is drawn; but this does not alter the fundamental rule that orders are only made by the Court when they can be enforced, otherwise they are *brutum fulmen*. With regard to the effect of the winding up order itself and to other consequent orders, which are essential to winding up a company, their operation in Shanghai in the one case, or the possibility of there being made in

Shanghai in the other, depends, as I have said, on the view which the Shanghai Court may take of the question. I can only say that the question is full of difficulty. Take s. 135, which provides that no action may be commenced against the company after the winding up order has been made except with the leave of the Court. I have no idea whether the Shanghai Court could or would make the necessary order. Of course, to a certain extent, the doctrine of submission to the jurisdiction may remove some of the difficulties, but assuming it to be completely effective (which, however, I do not think it is) against directors and shareholders, it certainly goes no distance at all against creditors of the Company, who are after all the persons principally interested, because limited liability is the keynote of the Ordinance. But, generally speaking, parties cannot invest a Court with a jurisdiction which it does not possess; in the concrete a company cannot bring itself within the provisions of the Companies' Ordinance, if that Ordinance does not apply to it; the jurisdiction is derived solely from the Legislature. Whichever way the question be regarded we always come back to the same question—Can what we call a "Shanghai Company" register under the Ordinance? What we call a Shanghai Company being one which is constituted in Shanghai which has its principal place of business, or, as the French say, has its *siege* in Shanghai, whose only business is in Shanghai, which does not carry on that or any business in this Colony, and which has nothing but a registered office in the Colony, the evidence of this being no more than a sign-board hung up in the office of the Company's solicitors... Now some things are clearly established. The persons who apply for registration (who are the only persons we have to consider) may be foreigners residing abroad. Secondly, this point is also abundantly clear, from facts which are common knowledge, that the "business" that has for its object the acquisition of gain" may be abroad; for hundreds of English companies have been formed, for example, for making railways or working mines in foreign countries. Combining these two points we get to this, a company composed of foreigners abroad, for the purposes of making gain by a business existing abroad, comes within the purview of the Act. But the Act also refers to "carrying on business," and the question is whether the carrying on must not be in England—or, under the Hongkong Ordinances, in Hongkong. It is this question which has never, so far as I know, been decided. I deal therefore with the question of construction first. The general principle is that Acts of Parliament are territorial in their application: but this requires some explanation: if the Act applies to persons, then the persons must be within the jurisdiction; if the Act applies to acts, the acts must be performed within the jurisdiction, and if persons are not referred to then they may be beyond the jurisdiction while doing the acts within the jurisdiction. If the Act refers to rights, then the rights are acquired within the jurisdiction. In ascertaining therefore the scope of any Act we must see what is the gist of it, what it is that it intends to control. Now with regard to the Act, by process of exhaustion, as neither the promoters nor the business need, as we have seen, be within the jurisdiction, it follows that the carrying on must be within the jurisdiction. It seems to me impossible that the Legislature should have intended to pass an Act entitling such consequences as the Companies' Act, which was to apply to foreigners abroad carrying on a business abroad, if they merely have such a registered office, as such is the custom in the case of the Shanghai companies, in Hongkong. So promising and broadcast an effect of legislation is never, could never, be contemplated. I am of opinion, therefore, that in order that a company may obtain the benefit of the Hongkong Ordinance it must "carry on" in Hongkong its business, wherever that may be. There are some sentences in Lord Hatherley's judgment in *Princess of Reuss v. Bos* which bear this out, although the point was not actually in issue. His Lordship pointed out the passages and went on to say:—

Now with regard to this "registered office," I think there are some misconceptions. It seems to be imagined that it is sufficient to put an address on the register, and to have a sign-board. "Registered Office" is defined by s. 65 to be "the office to which all communications and notices may be sent." I do not say that the question is altogether clear; but this seems to mean the office where the Company's business is transacted, and where there is an officer of the company who will receive the communications—say, for example, a writ in an action in the Hongkong Court. It seems almost to follow as a logical necessity, that if this Court cannot stop any suit at all which are brought in the place where the company carries on its business, such a company cannot be registered under the Act. The fact is, that as so often happens, the jurisdiction of the Court is not defined with precision in the Act or the Ordinance. Parliament avoids such definitions, and it is perhaps built in the case of companies to the cosmopolitan nature of our commerce to allow the scope of the Act to be interpreted as widely as possible. But the inevitable consequence is that the question of jurisdiction is overlooked in practice. The absence of definition has brought within the Act two classes of distinctly foreign companies; it certainly was never intended to pass an Ordinance for foreign companies, as we have seen both these classes may without unduly stretch of language be called—"companies established in the United Kingdom"—if they fulfil a certain condition—carrying on in the United Kingdom the business for which they were established. The question now is whether a class of company in which that condition is not fulfilled comes within the Act, and without hesitation I answer, No.

COMPANY'S MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES
ALTERED.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Denton, Looker & Denton), appeared on behalf of the petitioners, the China and Manila Steamship Company, Ltd., to ask his Lordship to confirm certain alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company which had been duly passed and confirmed by the shareholders.

His Lordship—What is it to reduce? Mr. Slade said the petition was to sanction certain alterations in the Memorandum of Association. The application was made under section 14 of the Companies' Ordinance, which required the sanction of the Court to any alteration of the memorandum. In this case the objects and purpose of the alterations were to enable the Company to transfer its steamships to an American Company so as to enable them to carry import trade in the Philippines. The Company would, through its subsidiary American Company, carry on the same trade as heretofore, with the addition of import trade in the Philippines. The whole matter had been explained clearly and fully to the shareholders. Copies of the speech of the chairman had been sent to every shareholder, and they had been asked to notify any objections in time, so that the feeling of the whole Company could be ascertained. The question of creditors had been before his Lordship in Chambers. The only big creditor, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, had filed a consent, and the small creditors had been dealt with in an affidavit filed by Mr. A. R. Lowe, chartered accountant.

His Lordship confirmed the alteration.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZLARD
(ACTING PUSIVE JUDGE).

A PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

Chung Kai v. the Shang Hop firm was an action brought to recover \$6610 said to be due for sausages sold and delivered during 1907 and January, February, March, April and May of 1908.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff and defendants were represented by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixou, from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding.

Mr. Holmes informed the Court that plaintiff had obtained judgment for the amount claimed, but the question of the defendant being a partner in the firm was raised and his Lordship directed an issue to be tried.

His Lordship—How are you going to prove it?

Mr. Holmes said the plaintiff carried on business at Kowloon, and the defendant was alleged to be carrying on business at the same place, and so far as the plaintiff knew he was the sole partner in the defendant firm. Plaintiff would tell the Court that the Shang Hop firm had been dealing with him for some years, and that the defendant had personally called at his shop in Hongkong and made an agreement with plaintiff that he should accept \$70 in full settlement of the claim. On the following day, however, the defendant in issue took \$40 to plaintiff's shop and tried to persuade the latter to accept that sum in settlement. In addition, Mr. Holmes said he would produce the inventory registered at the Registrar-General's office, in which the defendant's name was entered as a partner.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship decided the issue in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

RENTALS AT SHANGHAI.

CHINESE AGITATION FOR REDUCTION.

According to Chinese information, remarks the *N.Y. Daily News*, a number of Chinese business people in the foreign settlement, north of Hongkong, following the example of the Chinese residents in that portion, called together different shop people and drew up a joint petition to Viceroy Chang Jao-chün, praying him and the Tsotai to use their influence with landlords to try to bring about a reduction of rents of Chinese houses. They asked the representatives of the Hongkow residents to the meeting and learned from them about their audience with the Viceroy and the respect shown to him. Excellency, which was read to the gathering, and much gratification was shown. The new petition was presented at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday, and the Viceroy received a few representatives and ordered them to await the result of his conference with the Chamber of Commerce.

RUBBER SHARES.

The fall in Rubbers, remarks an English financial paper, has been almost continuous since May, and, as is usually the case in a slump of this kind, exhaustion has told its tale, with the result that the fall has been more severe of late. The value of the spring is in this manner proved to have been far in excess of the immediate possibilities of even the best companies and those who have the highest interests of the industry at heart regret that the price of rubber was ever forced up to 12s. 6d. per lb. It only meant that a long-sustained fall had to follow in order to bring the price of the article down to its normal value, and with the present level of prices in Mincing-lane this may be considered to have been pretty well attained. During the period of this decline it was hopeless to attempt to stay the collapse in *sauve quotations*. The sentimental effect of the fall in the price of the article was so great that it was useless to discuss the prospects of even the best-placed companies, whilst the fundamental conditions that govern the industry were in a state of chaos. It is now to be hoped that a steadier tone will prevail for rubber and that the share market will be given a little breathing-space in order to take stock of the position. There is no question that a great future lies in front of soundly organised rubber companies, although a certain amount of time will be needed to sift the good from the bad, but when a good proposition is clearly ascertained in all probability its shares will improve in value as it displays its powers of distributing dividends. A very similar process had to be gone through in regard to Rand mining companies in their early days, and despite the great success of that industry, as measured by results, it had its slumps and period of depression before the undertakings became thoroughly organised.

PARIS LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS".

October 7th.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

The troublesome food question is not apparently, after all, so acute as it has been represented. It has now transpired that there has been a good deal of exaggeration in the report as to the amount of the deficit in the wheat crop and the wine harvest. One can only sincerely hope this is true, and not a *canard*.

The reassuring statement has had for result to deepen public indignation against the restaurateurs, who have shown such interested precipitation in crying "wolf." At the *Halles Centrales*, or central markets of Paris it is, however, predicted that housewives must be prepared, at the approach of winter, to see the price of butter, eggs, meat, sugar, dry vegetables, and poultry go up still higher than the present level. Potatoes, which under ordinary conditions are sold at 3 sous the kilo or 2 lbs., are six sous. There is no doubt that the working and poorer middle classes will feel the pinch of poverty severely this winter.

Even the co-operatives will have to follow the upward tendency, though at a more moderate rate. Two months ago and even more the manager of one of the leading working-men's co-operative stores in Paris was obliged to raise prices; he can no longer sell as before a litre (1/2 pint) of wine for six or seven sous; these figures have now become 8 and 9 sous. The price of bread, too, has had to be raised. It is believed in some quarters that the rise in the price of meat has reached the high-water mark. The bakers' assistants are taking advantage of the public resentment against the bakers to revive their agitation in favour of increased wages, the weekly rest, and the abolition of night work. The Syndicate of Bakers' Assistants—in the hope of making things unpleasant for the masters—have renewed their demand for the application of the law, which provides that bakers must carry scales on their carts, and weigh the bread on delivery, if customers desire it.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Well may it be said without any exaggeration that one of the most noticeable consequences of the increase in the cost of living in France has been to embitter the relations between the working classes on the one hand, and the employers and tradespeople on the other. Recourse will be had to violence unless there is soon some improvement in the state of things. By violence is meant the pillaus of bakers' shops, the pillage of wine shops, and the boycotting of restaurants where prices have been raised. Dear food thus means revolution in France sooner or later. At a meeting held in Paris a few evenings ago of the Union of Syndicates one of the speakers suggested that workers should demand two hours for their second déjeuner, or luncheon, instead of one, so that they might go home to moul. Another said that if the Government would suspend for 48 hours only the duty on wheat, prices would fall to their normal level. This plundering of the poor only causes the worker to become daily more embittered. Railwaymen, for instance, see in the discontent of the working classes generally, the encouragement to go forward in their struggle for better conditions of life; every other profession is getting ready to strike and paralyse industries. French *ouvriers*, in a word, seem to have had enough of tariffs, but Free Trade is opposed by a mass of selfish interests, whose influence and the mutual support they give each other renders them particularly strong.

EX-KING PATAUD.

M. (formerly King) Pataud has retired from the active field. He has informed the Electricians' Syndicate that he resigns his post as secretary, but assures the "comrades" that he will continue to be "a fervent syndicalist."

He does not regard his work as a revolutionary as finished, but he thinks he will be in a better position to go on with it if he is independent and free from the suspicion of living on the workmen's syndicates. Nobody regrets his "retirement," but one is only too pleased that he has decided to change his occupation, which gives rise to so much trouble. Come to that, he is always changing his occupation—a rolling stone gathers no moss. Contrary to what he expected, his lecturing tour has not proved a success, while apparently his views are not consistent with his occupation of the post of paid secretary to the Electricians' Syndicate. He, henceforth, becomes agent for a firm of wine-growers, and will sit in a nice, comfortable office, with a snug arm-chair, a telephone at his elbow, and nothing to do all day—save to sell champagne. What will his next occupation be?

TAXATION.

Taking advantage of the presence of only 18 of the 44 members of the Budget Commission a few days ago, a number of Députés succeeded in preventing further progress by voting against the new taxation proposal, and stating that until the Government had decided on a connected financial policy, they would continue to oppose the vote. The suggested super-tax on inheritances in the direct line, when the number of heirs does not exceed three, was rejected, and a proposition to consider the new taxation as a whole was also voted down. The estimates for 1911 include rather over £2,000,000 of new taxation.

VEGETARIANISM RECOMMENDED.

Beef, mutton, and veal being so dear in France, the working classes are advised to try a vegetarian diet! Dr. Pascal, writing in *Le Journal*, advises horseflesh, which in addition to being very good is relatively cheap.

"The prejudice against horseflesh has had to give way before now to poverty, scarcity and hunger," says the doctor. One-third of the poor only causes the worker to become daily more embittered. Railwaymen, for instance, see in the discontent of the working classes generally, the encouragement to go forward in their struggle for better conditions of life; every other profession is getting ready to strike and paralyse industries. French *ouvriers*, in a word, seem to have had enough of tariffs, but Free Trade is opposed by a mass of selfish interests, whose influence and the mutual support they give each other renders them particularly strong.

OPPIUM AT NANKING.

Mr. Goffe, H.B.M.'s Consul at Nanking, in his Report for 1909, writes:—

In the absence of any authoritative statistics it is difficult to estimate the amount of foreign opium which enters the port, but, from figures supplied me from various sources, I am inclined to think that the import during 1909 cannot be short of 1,100 piculs (1,310 cwt.). This is the largest recorded since the opening of the port to foreign trade in 1899, the nearest approach to it being in 1904 and 1907, when the import was just under 1,000 piculs. The increase is probably due to dealers increasing their stocks in anticipation of a rise in the price owing to reduced imports from India. Indian opium, moreover, is principally smoked by the well-to-do, and it is not unlikely that the reduction in the number of those addicted to the drug, which has undoubtedly taken place, is the cause of the fall in the price of native opium. We are continuing our policy of conservative progress which has brought us to our present satisfactory financial position as the policy which we consider pays in the long run in these days when the margin of profit on underwriting accounts is so small. In maintaining and developing our business, it is essential to be able to point to substantial reserves, which are such a feature of the Companies with which we are in daily competition, and we hope our recommendation to add to our reserves will meet with your approval. I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

None being forthcoming the CHAIRMAN said:—

I have now the pleasure to move that the Report and Accounts as now presented be accepted and passed.

Mr. JAMESON seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that a final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital and a bonus of 10 per cent. upon contributory premiums be distributed, both payable at exchange 2/3/5; that £1s. 60,000 be transferred to silver reserve, and the balance be transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1909; and the election of directors and auditors for the next working year.

The volume of business for the year under review shows some improvement compared with 1908, but losses especially during the latter part of 1909 and beginning of 1910 were heavy. I think, however, we may look on the outcome as satisfactory while we consider there has been little or no abatement in the severe competition in rates on better class risks, we are continuing our policy of conservative progress which has brought us to our present satisfactory financial position as the policy which we consider pays in the long run in these days when the margin of profit on underwriting accounts is so small. In maintaining and developing our business, it is essential to be able to point to substantial reserves, which are such a feature of the Companies with which we are in daily competition, and we hope our recommendation to add to our reserves will meet with your approval. I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

None being forthcoming the CHAIRMAN said:—

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Mr. C. M. BAIN proposed that Messrs. McLeod, Dalgleish, de Gray, Hide, Jameson, and Meyerink be re-elected directors of the Company, and that the remuneration of the directors be £1s. 600 per annum.

This was seconded by Mr. H. GILLER, and unanimously adopted.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., and LADY MAY.

ON NIGHT ONLY.
A GREAT MUSICAL EVENT
BAFALEWSKI

AND
MISS LILLI SHARP,
GOLD MEDALIST AND VOCALIST,
KUBELIK CONCERTS, LONDON, will
give ONE of their FAMOUS RECITALS,
AT THE

PEAK HOTEL,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), NOV. 2ND,
1910, AT 9.15 P.M.

Place at PEAK HOTEL, where seats may be
booked.

N.B.—All the Bafalewski compositions are
now to be obtained at the Local Music Ware-
houses.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [1239]

TO LET.

From 1st MARCH next.

N°. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, GROUND
FLOOR.

Premises now occupied by Netherlands-India
Commercial Bank.

Moderate Rental.

Apply to—

NETHERLANDS-INDIA COMMERCIAL
BANK.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [1238]

INTIMATIONS

BOXING!
AT THE
CITY HALL.

ON SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1910.

MAIN EVENT:

BILL LEWIS v.
PETTY OFFICER PETTY,
25 THREE-MINUTE ROUNDS,

for a Purse of \$1,000.

5 Preliminaries.

Bookings and Plans at ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.

PROMOTED, D. H. WHITTAKER,

Hongkong, 31st October, 1910. [1230]

SITUATION WANTED.

CHINESE wishes situation as COMPTREADE
or any AGENCY in Hongkong for
European Marine Insurance Companies.

For Particulars apply to—“L.”

Case of “Daily Press” Office.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1910. [1229]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY is now prepared
to execute orders for Fresh and Cured
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Game and Game Pies,
Pork Pies, Brawn and Sauerkraut.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1910. [1236]

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOTS Nos. 50 and
69, containing 72,430 and 18,770 square
feet, respectively, and situated at the junction of
Barker Road with Magazine Gap. Site
prepared ready for building upon.

For Particulars, apply to—

E. D. KOTSWALL,
Care of F. P. TALATI,
Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [1237]

HAYTOR RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
a call of \$1 Per Share was due on the 1st
October, 1909, on the following Shares

numbered:—

2601 to 2730, 9701 to 9800, 9801 to 9900,

10326 to 11125, 11381 to 11430, 11481 to 11830,

12351 to 12450, 13031 to 13050, 16176 to 16250,

16401 to 16550, 16601 to 16650, 17001 to 17050,

17151 to 17450, 17751 to 17850, 18351 to 18450;

and remains unpaid.

Notices have been served on the Registered
Holders of the above shares requiring them on
or before the 8th November, 1910, to pay to the
credit of the Company’s Account at the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Singapore, the amount of the call due
together with the sum of 5-Cents per share to
cover interest the rate of 12 per cent. per

annum and expenses of collecting the call and
further stating that in the event of non-payment
of the expiration of the time appointed the
shares in respect of which such call is due, will
be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board.

EVATT & CO.,
Secretaries.

Singapore, 24th October, 1910. [1240]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK via
POETS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

“INDRAPURA,” { On or about 26th
November.

For freight and further information
apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [1241]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company’s Steamship

“LAISANG”

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their

Cargo will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. on the 2nd Nov. will be
landed at Consignee’s risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1910. [14]

4

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JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1910. [14]

ENTERTAINMENT

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

Location: CAUSEWAY BAY.

AGAIN

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT!!
AT 9 P.M.

ONLY ONE "VERDICT"

"The Best Show Harmston's ever brought to Hongkong."

N.B.—Special Trams will Run before and after the Performance.
TEXT MATINEE: WED., 2ND NOV.

per Open at 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 p.m. sharp. Children Half Price at Matinee only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Full Box 6 Chairs	\$15.00	Stalls	\$1.00
Single Seat (Box)	3.00	Gallery (Native only)	50 cents
Chairs	2.00		
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform		Half Price to the \$1 and \$2 Seats.	
Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO.		Proprietress.	
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE		Manager.	
COL. BOB-LOVE		Agents.	
R. ALTON			
W. H. BROWNE			

1207

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodic drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.
We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourre, PARIS (France). [886]

"As Sound as a Bell"

is a phrase suggestive of all-round fitness. It denotes freedom from disease; robustness of constitution; muscular force; and mental energy and vigour. The "sound as a bell" condition is one most devoutly to be wished, and happily, it is not only possible but easy of attainment by most folk who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

Thanks To

the strengthening and invigorating qualities of the World's famous medicine—BEECHAM'S PILLS. For three generations this remedy has been to ailing men and women a reliable means of re-establishing the health and maintaining it to a superlative degree. There are thousands, to-day, who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (36 pills), 1/- (56 pills) and 2/- (168 pills).

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis give a TWO-POWER STANDARD. But cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

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THORNE'S OLD VAT**SCOTCH WHISKY.**SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

1208

THE SHANGHAI RUBBER SHARES CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, delivered a lengthy judgment on Tuesday last in the case of I. H. Michael v. W. V. Carmichael.

This was a claim for the sum of Tls. 33,275.55 indemnity for breach of contract in failing to take delivery from the plaintiff on the date fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the June settlement of certain rubber company shares, bought for the defendant by the plaintiff as broker, and for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from June 30th, 1910.

Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jernigan and Fosdell for the defendant.

His Lordship after reviewing the evidence at great length concluded as follows:—

To recapitulate, the defendant employed the plaintiff to buy and sell for him on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and subject to its rules in the way I have found. The plaintiff made certain purchases under those rules and incurred certain liabilities. The defendant then sought to repudiate the contract. This he can only do on indemnifying the plaintiff against those liabilities. The plaintiff did nothing on this behalf to minimize his liabilities, but the contracts run on, as possibly he was justified in doing, and at the last moment, in consequence of the straits he was in on account of his own reckless action as a stock-broker and the default of his clients, of whom the defendant was one, he entirely departed from the rules of the Stock Exchange and entered into transactions which materially altered the liability which the defendant must have taken to have contemplated.

The defendant's contention that as in these transactions the plaintiff did not deal in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, he cannot enforce his claim, will not avail him, because a definite liability was incurred by the plaintiff before the defendant repudiated the contract, against that liability he must indemnify the plaintiff. The plaintiff might have sold shares then and there to cover the amount, or he might have continued to the settlement, thinking that that would be the best course, and then acted under the rules which he has invoked; he did neither. He was careful to keep his transactions as much as possible from the scrutiny of the Court, and has not even tried to show that there was any difficulty to prevent him carrying out his engagements in accordance with the Stock Exchange Rules. And with that he ventures to claim for the full value of the shares which he has handed to the Cathay Trust. He has said that he paid all his liabilities by a cheque given in the ordinary course on his private account; although he has not been successful in convincing me that there is any truth in this, he cannot now be heard to say that want of money induced by the defendant's action was the cause of his departure from his contract. Mr. Oldredeson the Chairman of the Stock Exchange, was called by the defendant. He told me what the plaintiff had kept back, that there was an official list of making-up prices issued on June 29. He told me it was made up for those who could not take up shares and were willing to pay differences. It is not material to consider whether the plaintiff could or could not have taken up shares, in view of his conduct of this case he cannot now be heard to say that he could not pay the difference. In any event he has given no evidence whatever on which I could assess damages in his favour, except the price which the Cathay Trust seems to have enabled him to pay to what he calls the pool.

It seems to me, therefore, that the measure of damages in this case must be the difference between the making-up price at the settlement and the buying price plus brokerage, unless the plaintiff ought to have sold earlier on the defendant's repudiation of the contract. I have had no evidence as to the prices ruling during the month of June, and I have consequently looked at the quotations of prices in the Shanghai share market in the local papers during that month, and what I have seen enables me to say that I see no reason why the plaintiff should have sold earlier.

Judgment will therefore be for the plaintiff for Tls. 18,975.55 and the costs of the action, with the exception of those of the hearing on further consideration, which was caused quite as much by the plaintiff as by the defendant.

The Shanghai Mercury says:—On the whole the judgment will, we think, be received with satisfaction generally, although Sir Haviland de Saumarez evidently anticipated that an appeal will be taken. It would, we think, however, be in the interest of the Stock Exchange to allow the matter to remain on the basis it has been placed by this judgment. It must be to the interest of the Stock Exchange to get the outstanding liabilities of the June Settlement disposed of as quickly as possible, but an appeal would throw matters back indefinitely. If matters are allowed to rest, on the other hand, we may hope, with the efforts being made to bring a better situation to the Chinese financial side, that the Shanghai market will gradually come back to normal conditions.

SENATE FOR THE EMPIRE.

MR. NORTON GRIFFITHS' SCHEME.

Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., and Mrs. Griffiths were welcomed on their return from South America and Canada at a demonstration at Wednesbury. In his speech Mr. Norton Griffiths said his travels took him through ten countries, all protected, which had progressed under the protection of their industries and workmen. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile were prosperous and had no unemployed. In Canada, the future of which he believed would be even more promising than that of the United States of America, our apathy had lost us much. There every man who was willing to work would get work and wages which enabled him to live up to a higher standard than he could do in this country, because the principles of the Government were "Canada first." There were no workhouses, and there were no people requiring relief.

Dr. Henry's statement that the wages of M.P.'s fixed in the reign of Edward III "continued to be paid" cannot be accepted as correct. In the sixteenth and seventeenth century the amounts were larger, but they never appear to have been uniform all over the country. Apparently the amount of the M.P.'s wages depended upon the whims of the constituents, or upon a particular contract between him and the burgesses. The civic records of Newcastle show that in 1534 the two members for that constituency were paid 2s. a day; in 1413 the scale of payment was the same. In 1554 Robert Ellison was paid 10s. a day, and an entry dated May 1661 reads:—

"Paid Sir Francis Anderson's salarye for being Parliament man for the town of Newcastle, 128 days the last Parliament, at 15s. 4d. per day—285 os. 8d."

A STATUTORY OBLIGATION.

The Act of 1533 (Henry VIII.), which first granted representation to Wales in the House of Commons, expressly enacted that the Welsh Members should receive the same payments as were made to English M.P.'s. It is plain from a later Act (1543), passed in the same reign, that knights and burgesses not only received so much a day for their attendance during the session, but also "with addition thereto of so many days as every such knight and burgess may reasonably journey and resort from their habitations or dwelling-places to the said High Court of Parliament and from the said High Court to return to their habitations or dwelling-places, together with their costs of writs and other ordinary fees and charges."

By an Act of 1541 a Member forfeited his claim to wages if he left the House before the end of the Session without leave of the Speaker.

On March 3, 1676, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, then Master of the Rolls, moved for a Bill to repeal the statute for wages to knights and burgesses of Parliament, as Sir John Shaw, his

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

AN OLD PRINCIPLE OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

Thanks to the judgment, says a home journal in the Osborne case the payment of a salary to Members of the House of Commons has suddenly become a question of urgency to which the Government are bound to give immediate attention.

Long before the Osborne case the payment of Members was a definitive article of the Liberal creed. A resolution approving of it was carried in the House of Commons in 1893 by a majority of 47, and in 1906 by 348 to 110. On the latter occasion Mr. W. H. Lever embodied in his resolution that the salary of a member should be £300 a year. Last year, in May, Mr. Higham another Liberal Member, carried by 242 to 92 a resolution demanding the payment of Members and of returning officer's expenses by the State. On these three occasions the Liberal Governments of the day gave a reluctant assent to the idea. Sir William Harcourt in 1893, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1906, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt in 1909, being equally sympathetic.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

When the Government brings in a Bill providing for payment of M.P.'s, it will be reverting to an old constitutional practice that long worked with voluntary results to the nation. For 350 years Members of the House of Commons were paid for their services. The charge was a local one, the Member being paid by the locality which he served. It is common ground to-day that the charge must be national and not local, though curiously enough Mr. Chamberlain who included payment of Members in his "Radical Programme" in 1885, proposed that the M.P.'s salary should be paid by the constituency, not by the Imperial Exchequer.

In the old days the member was paid so much a day for every day's attendance during the Parliamentary session, plus an allowance for travelling expenses. The practice prevailed well into the second half of the seventeenth century. According to Hallam, Andrew Marvell, the incorrigible, is commonly said to have been the last who received this honourable salary, but there is evidence that wages were paid to M.P.'s by some Cornish boroughs as late as the eighteenth century. Marvell was elected junior member for Hull in 1660. A year later the corporation voted him £28, being payment at the rate of 6s. 8d. per day for his attendance during the Parliamentary session. To the day of his death (1678) Marvell drew his salary as M.P., and a venomous Bishop (Parker) taunted the poor but honest patriot for taking payment for his services according to a custom which had "long been antiquated and out of date."

Some boroughs viewed the necessity of paying the member of Parliament as an irksome obligation. We read of the corporation of Canterbury in the fourteenth century cutting down the wages of John Malline to one shilling a day; of Danwich (1663) inducing its representative, Sir John Strange, to accept a cade and half a barrel of herring as his fee"; of Sir Robert Hitchman in 1610 offering to represent King's Lynn free of charge, which offer was "gratefully accepted." From one cause and another, it came about that old custom was more honoured in the breach than in the observance after the Restoration. Pepys relates that he dined in the City on the 30th March, 1668, "with many men of mark," that he there got into conviction with the rest of the company on State affairs.

"All concluded that the bane of Parliament had been the leaving off the old custom of the places allowing wages to those that served them in Parliament, by which they chose men that understood their business, and would stand by it, and they could expect an account from them, which now they cannot."

WHEN M.P.'S WERE PAID.

To the old open and honest custom of the member being paid by his constituents succeeded a degrading system of bribery and corruption, under which M.P.'s do generated into hirelings of the aristocracy or the mercenary creatures of the Court.

The most succinct account of the old method of payment of members is contained in Dr. Henry's "Great Britain," from which the following is taken:

All the Members of the House of Peers always attended Parliaments at their own expense, that being one of the services they were obliged to perform for the baronies they held of the Crown. But as soon as the smaller tenants of the King "in capite," or freeholders, were permitted to appear by representatives, they were subjected to pay the expenses or wages of those representatives. This custom of representatives receiving, and their constituents paying, wages commenced with the commencement of representation.

For more than a century the wages of the House of Commons were sometimes higher and sometimes lower, but at length, in the reign of Edward III., they became fixed at 2s. a day for a knight of the shire and 2s. a day for a citizen or burgess, and continued at the rate as long as they continued to be paid. Nor was this at first an incompetent sum as 2s. then was equal to 40s. at present. The proudest and most opulent knights thought it no dishonour to receive their wages, and even for them.

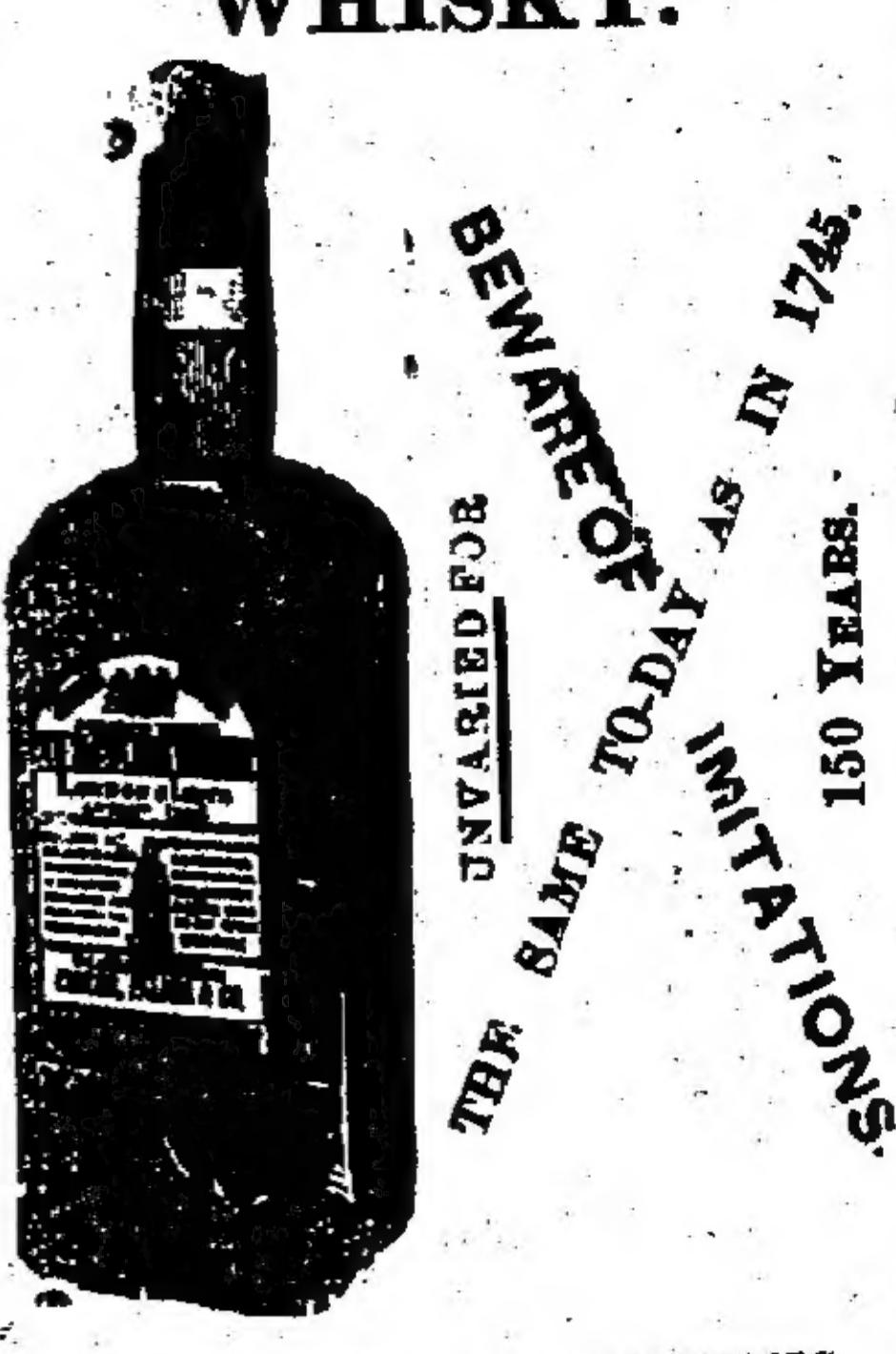
I believe (adds Lord Campbell) that this is the last order made for payment of wages... I know no reason in point of law, why any Member may not insist on payment of his wages. In most cases the proceeding would be what in the law of Scotland is called "an action of repetition," to recover his back money. For this part of the People's Charter—payment of wages—no new law is required.

As to this, Sir William Anson, in his "Law and Customs of the Constitution," says: "It may be doubted how far the old liability would attach to new constituencies created by successive Reform Acts."

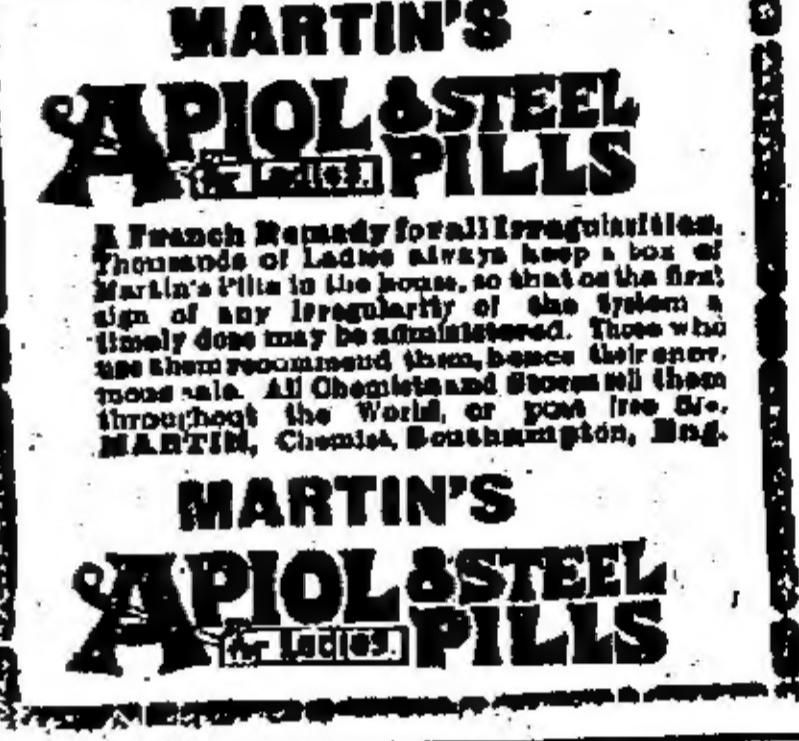
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"SQUARE BOTTLE"

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THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1725.
UNTRYED FOR 150 YEARS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. 146



MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for Irritable Colic.

The French call it "Le Poulet à la Poule," so that the first

sign of its ingredients is the hen.

Those who have been recommended them, since their introduction, throughout the World, can attest the

success of the medicine.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.
RUBBER COMPANIES.

Singapore, October 20.

For value each
share, £1 Calls
paid up are:

Malayan Companies.

Singapore
Fraser & Co.'s
Prices,
Sept. 29

Dividends

Par value each
share £1 Calls
paid up are:

Malayan Companies.

Singapore
Fraser & Co.'s
Prices,
Sept. 29

Dividends

Par value each
share £1 Calls
paid up are:**AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.**

October 27th, 1910.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUREAUX M.M.A.

Mai Lang Pi Yuk—Hoe, sirloin
and prime cut... lb. 20

Ham Ngap Yik—Corned Beef... 22

Shiu Ngap Yik—Roast Beef... 22

Ngan Nam—Bread of Beef... 13

Tong Yik—Beef for soup... 20

Ngap Yik Pa—Beef Steak... 22

Ngap Yik Chong—Sausages... 26

Ngap No—Bullock's Brains set... 9

Ngap Lao—Beef Stew, Sichuan... 30

Ngap Le—Bullock's Tongue... 26

Hyan Ngap Le—corned... 50

Ngap Tax—Bullock's Head... 85

Ngap Sam—Heart... lb. 12

Hyan Ngap Kin—Beef Hump... 18

Yuen Kei—Beef Liver... 6

Pak Tai—Braised... 4

Kai Tai—Cabbage Chinese... 3

Shai Kai Tsoi—Shanghai... 10

Kam Shan—Carrots... 5

Ye Tai Fo—Gardiner... 10

Tai Yip Fo—Lamb Sia... 1

Chung Ya Tsoi Fa—Med. Sia... 1

Can Thoi—Colony, China... 6

Young Can Patol—Colony, Eng... 7

Fo Kwa—Bitter Squash... 10

Yong Shau—Button Shoulder... 20

Yong Pau—Chestnut Seed set... 50

Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart... 6

Yong Sam—Sheep's Kidneys... 9

Cai Ngap—Sheep's Liver... 24

Cai Ngap—Sheep's Liver... 24

Chi Tsoi—Pig's Foot... 24

Chi Tsoi—Pig's Head... 11

Chi Tsoi—Pig's Kidney... 15

Chi Tsoi—Pork Chop... 10

Chi Sam—Pig's Heart... 13

Chi Sam—Pig's Liver... 13

Chi Tsoi—Stewed Pig (to
order)... 23

Shang Nunu Yau—Sweet Suet... 20

Shang Yung Yau—Marion Snut... 20

Nan Yau Teal—Teal... 20

Nan Yau Ling Yung—Beetlejuice... 23

Nan Yau Iap Yip—Veal... 20

Wild Duck pair... 23

Kai Tan—Hen's Egg... 24

Kai Neol—Canton... 18

Hoi Nam Kai—Fowl, Hainan... 23

Ngap Hoi Ngap—Grouse... 24

Shang Tsoi Fa—Gull... 1

SHIPPING.

ARV. J. VALS.

ANTIOCHUS, British str., 5,792 A. K. Stewart,
30th Oct.—Kutchnetou 4th Oct., General
Butterfield & Swire.

BAN YEK, American str., 558 F. Fabius, 31st
October—Manila 27th October, Singapore—
China.

CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Ya-
mamoto, 31st Oct.—Shanghai 23rd Oct.

General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, Hinden-
burg, 29th Oct.—Manila 26th October, Balust-

James & Co.

HANTZEL, British str., 1,206, G. I. Spink, 31st

October—Wuhu 26th Oct., Rice—Butter-

field & Swire.

KIUKIANG, British str., 1,228, Robertson, 30th

Oct.—Nowowang 22nd and Choochou 23rd

October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LAIKANG, British str., 2,225, E. J. Todd, 31st

Oct.—Singapore 25th October, General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MATHILDE, German str., 831, C. Ulderup, 30th

Oct.—Haiphong 26th and Hoioung 29th

Oct., General and Pigs—Jelssen & Co.

MEFOO, Chinese str., 1,339, T. Froberg, 30th

October—Shanghai 27th October, General—

C. M. S. N. Co.

RUMI, British str., 1,619, R. Rodger, 31st

October—Manila 28th October, General—

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SIXTA, German str., 996, N. Jensen, 31st Oct.

—Java 19th October, Sugar—Java—China—
Japan Lin.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 30th

Oct.—Haiphong 28th October, Rice and

General—Butterfield & Swire.

YUHANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rose,

31st Oct.—Manila 28th Oct., General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

31st October.

Chrysanthemum, British str., for Shanghai.

Fochow, British str., for Canton.

Haiyan, British str., for Swatow.

Hangchow, British str., for Canton.

Kinkiang, British str., for Canton.

Kutung, British str., for Singapore.

Meftao, Chinese str., for Canton.

Sonson, German str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

31st October.

CHINHUA, British str., for Canton.

KWANGTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

MINNESOTA, American str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

September 26th.

TAIKOO DOCK.—Union.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GREENE MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Greene Maru*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 5th ultimo, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, at 9 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 9 p.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. str. *Chicago Maru*, sails from Yokohama on the 26th ult., for Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 4th inst.

The P. M. S.S. Co.'s str. *Aria* from San Francisco, sailed from Yokohama on the 30th ultimo en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on the 8th instant.

The P. M. str. *Mongolia* left San Francisco on the 25th ultimo for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Manila, and is due to arrive at this port on the 25th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 30th ultimo, at midnight, for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney on the 26th ultimo for this port, via Queensland Ports and Manila.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *George* left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, and is due here to-day p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Yorke* left Shanghai on the 29th ult., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at 7 a.m.

The Barber Line str. *Suruga* sailed from New York on the 21st Sept. for Hongkong, via the Straits.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* sailed from Callao on the 3rd ultimo for this port, via the usual ports of call.

The Barber Line str. *Shimosa* sailed from New York on the 6th ultimo for Hongkong via Straits.

The North German Lloyd's str. *Prinz Waldeimar* left Kutching on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd inst., at daylight.

The str. *Corry* left Singapore for this port on the 29th ultimo a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

The Swedish East Asiatic str. *Canton* left Port Said on the 27th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on the 11th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 15th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th instant.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ban-Yek, from Manila, Mr. Reyne and Capt. Godwin.

Per Yuncang, from Manila, Messrs. Francois de Perreloch, Roger Reyley and Ramon Canal.

Per Loring, from Calcutta, &c., Rev. and Mrs. H. McMurry, Miss Helen B. McMurry, Miss Cecilia H. McMurry, Master Harold McMurry, Lieut. F. A. Reyne, R. N. and Lieut. D. W. D. Kinney.

Per Babi, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks.

Mr. R. C. Inglehart, Mr. F. G. Klank, Mr. E. B. Rykett, Mr. R. C. Eddy, Capt. E. Rice, Mr. L. O. Hibberd, Mrs. M. V. de Silva and 3 children, Mr. Smith, Mr. I. Patton, Mr. G. Wiley, Mr. F. McCoy, Mr. Bryant, Mr. R. D. Cayjal and Mr. Jaycock.

DEPARTED.

Per Minnesota, for Seattle, &c., Col. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. Poppe and infant, Miss Queroga, Mr. J. F. McLenon, Dr. A. Preston, Mr. Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Manning, Major G. F. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Mounton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Booth, Master Booth, Captain Roberts, General Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dickson, Mr. Mounton, Mr. C. V. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Young, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Fisher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Dickson, Mrs. L. Silva, Miss C. Tavares, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Beldi, Mrs. F. W. Poole, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Doane, Mrs. Isabel G. Tunison, Miss Caroline Tunison, Mr. and Mrs. Gonzalo Tunison, Mr. Jose Tunison, Mr. Andrew Queroga, Mr. J. B. Sutton, Mr. J. H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Baby Sholl, Mr. C. Herbert More, Mr. Wm. F. Knight, Mr. C. Burnham, Mrs. Wm. F. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tottin, Major Geo. Van Dusen, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Martin, and Mrs. G. W. Kinnear.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT, APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longdon, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morr' evg, at 5 P.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th Inst., at Noon.
COPENHAGEN	PEKING	Swed. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	OLOF WIJK & CO., LTD.	On 25th Inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BULGARIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Pörselins	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 6th Inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jigur	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th Inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BULGARIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 8th Dec.
MARSEILLES, HAIRE & HAMBURG, &c.	ARMENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Rohde	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 17th Inst.
MARESILLES, HAIRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th Inst.
MARESILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Cundy, E.N.E.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 30th Inst.
MARESILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	DUMBEA	Fren. str.	—	Rebfat	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 7th Inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	NISSHO SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 8th Inst., at 1 P.M.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON AND ANTWERP	PALAWAN	5 P.M., 2nd Nov.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	Capt. C. R. Longden, M.E.	Nov.	Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 11th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
Capt. B. W. H. Snow			
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS	LEGADIA	Noon, 12th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.
Capt. S. Barcham			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CEYLON and YOKOHAMA	AEGEAN	About 16th Nov.	Freight only.
Capt. H. N. Rivers, M.E.			
For Further Particulars, apply to	E. HEWETT,		
Hongkong, 31st October, 1910	Superintendent	[1]	

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	"ICHANG"	On 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 4th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 5th Nov., Mid-night.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIWAN"	On 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHHOW"	On 10th Nov., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"	Twice Weekly.
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS	have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.	
REDUCED FARES	Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.	
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS	have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.	
SHANGHAI LINE	FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINA") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.	
N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.		
These Steamers land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transhipment at Woosung.		
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.	TELEPHONE 36 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS	[10]
For Freight or Passage apply to—	Hongkong, 1st November, 1910	

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Tuesday, 1st Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Wednesday, 2nd Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Friday, 4th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 5th Nov., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Saturday, 5th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	LONGSANG	Friday, 11th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	Monday, 21st Nov., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "LONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 1st November, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIPS	Occupying 9 to 10 Days.	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAITAN	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 1st Nov., at 11 A.M.	
HAIYANG	Capt. A. E. Hodges	FRIDAY, 4th Nov., at 11 A.M.	
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 8th Nov., at 11 A.M.	

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

HAIMUN Capt. A. H. Stewart WED'DAY, 2nd Nov., at 11 A.M. Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAK & CO., GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	SIAM	On 6th December.
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.		

Hongkong, 25th October 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK. TAKING cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	S.S. BELGRAVIA	6th Nov.	
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SENEGBAMBIA	17th Nov.	
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	S.S. SILVIA	20th Nov.	
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. ARMENTIA	24th Nov.	
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SUEVIA	30th Nov.	
FOR ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	S.S. BULGARIA	8th Dec.	

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 31st October, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.U. & TACOMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 2nd Nov. at Noon
VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 30th Nov. at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted room for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"		THURSDAY, 3rd Nov. at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"		WED'DAY, 9th Nov. at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"		SUNDAY, 6th Nov. at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1ST CLASS	2ND CLASS	3RD CLASS
\$73.00	\$56.00	\$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

703

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES

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**D. SCHOLTE & CO.,
AMSTERDAM.**

**DUTCH PIECE GOODS: SHIRTINGS,
SPANISH STRIPES, DRILLS,
CASHMERE, ETC., AND ALL
SUNDRIES.**

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-3

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel mail to the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe will be closed in this office at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 11th instant. This parcel mail by the long sea route via Gibraltar is due in London on the 17th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents. Such parcels are due to reach London with the Letter mail on the 9th December.

Parcels containing any article of Gold or Silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All Insured parcels must be sealed. All the seals on the parcel must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of some private device. This device must be the same on each seal. Stratified, Curved, Dotted or Crossed lines are not admissible. Buttons or Coins must not be used for sealing parcels.

The Clerks of the Post Office are strictly forbidden to seal parcels or to affix Declaration Forms or Stamps on Parcels or Letters, for the Public. Parcels that in the opinion of a Postal officer do not comply with the above regulations will not be accepted.

The York, with the Siberian mail, is expected to arrive here to-day.
The Lufbau, with the German mail of the 5th inst., left Singapore on the 29th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Singapore, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutang	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 1st, 1.15 P.M.
Hongkong	Hei Lo	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore	Moyene	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Taming	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...	Chicago Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)	Hainan	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Wongkot	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...	Yerak	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Proterius	Wednesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...	Hangang	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)	Palawan	Wednesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Antiochus	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...	Chosun Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)	Tjimati	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...	Manchuria	Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		Registration, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		fee of 10 cents up to 3.30 P.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...		Letters... 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		Wednesday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...		Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		Wednesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...		Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		Thursday, 3rd, 1.00 P.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Friday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...		Friday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...		Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		
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